

SPORTS

FIRST RECORD YET AT 8th TOURNAMENT OF SOVIET NATIONS

Meeting sports wills recently, the Technical Sports Organizing Committee of the 8th Summer Tournament of Soviet Nations stressed that the tournament's final contests in 23 technical sports were still ahead, but already the first record was set — altogether 66,000,000 people competed at district, city, regional and republican level, nearly 150 per

cent more than in the previous tournament. Currently there are over 30,000,000 people practicing these sports.

Over 1,500,000 various contests were held in the past year alone, and 3,500,000 qualified sportsmen were trained.

Motorcycle circuit races were among the first sports on the competition list.

GDR LEAD PEACE RACE

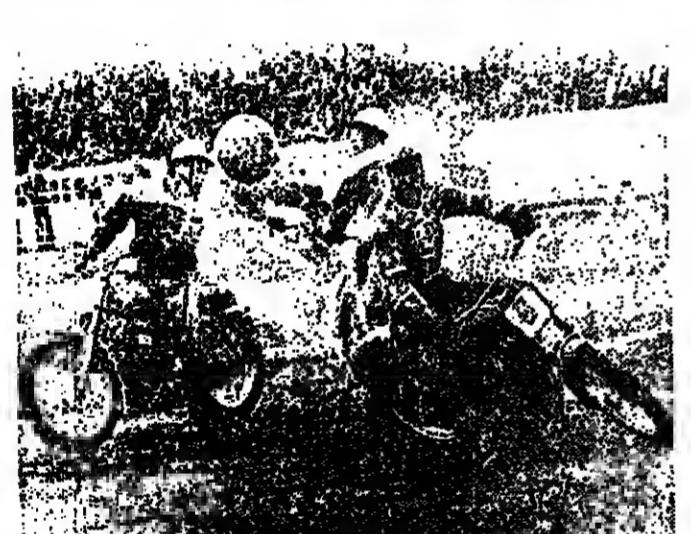
The GDR cycling team has consolidated its lead over the recent Peace Race stages. Of critical importance in this respect was the ninth stage, which wound up in Ustí nad Labem, Czechoslovakia, and was won by Ilvo Roth of the GDR. The USSR placed fourth.

The 36th Peace Race will roll to a close on May 22.

DRAW FOR A START

The USSR drew in Pavlovič with Bulgaria 2-2 in their first qualifying game of the Olympic football tournament. The USSR will next take on Greece on May 26 in Moscow.

Motor ball: FIRST STAGE OVER



Kovrovets edged Metallurg 3-2 in a recent national motor ball championship game.

Photo by Sergei Proshkov

Vice-champions Metallurg from Vilyavka lead the standings of the 15th national motor ball championship with 14 points and a 34-10 goal difference.

The defending champions Kovrov Kovrovets are in second place with the same points total but a worse goal difference of 24-9. Last year's

bronze medallists Elita Automobilist are in third place with ten points.

The second stage will kick off on August 28. During the recess the USSR will enter the 14th European Cup due in West Germany on June 2-5, and later will play a series of friendlies with West Germany, Holland and France.

Italian Luka Skrbina won the individual title with 199 points and just one miss.



Anderlecht win through

Belgium's Anderlecht have picked up the UEFA Cup, drawing with Portugal's Benfica 1-1 in the second leg their game and winning through 1-0 in the first game.

Benfica were largely the attacking side but Anderlecht's defences were impeccable. Though Benfica's Sheo scored in the 36th minute, Louis added a splendid header two minutes later.

In the second half Benfica coach Sven Eriksson, of Sweden, who led the little-known Göteborg club to UEFA Cup victory last year, fielded two substitutes but to no avail.

Benfica's best man was Eriksson's fellow-countryman mid-fielder Stromberg.

This is Anderlecht's first yet UEFA win. In 1978 and 1981 they won the Cup Winners Cup.



Yerevan Ararat upset Odessa Chornomorets 3-0 in a Soviet top division football championship game. Both clubs, neither of which are ranked as championship favourites, have surprisingly sprung into the lead.

CRUYFF QUILTS BIG-TIME FOOTBALL

One of the world's top football stars of the 70s, Johan Cruyff of Holland, has decided to quit the game.

Cruyff, who recently turned 35, was on this year's Ajax team which won the national championship. He was in his prime in 1974 when Holland made the World Cup finals, where it lost to West Germany. Despite this loss the experts believe that it was Holland which set the pace for world soccer for many years to come.

At the time Holland, led by the "Flying Dutchman" as they dubbed Cruyff, played all-round football known by high speed and player interchangeability.

He later spent several years playing in Spain and the USA, then rejoined Ajax as an inspiration for the club's aspiring players. It was precisely the blend of youthful zeal and experience that restored Ajax' reputation as Holland's No. 1 club.

Were it not for my back injury, which is getting progressively worse, I would have played several years more, but

now it's time to make way for the young, Cruyff told newspaper.

Vladimir McNally

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LENDL BELOW PAR

French tennis champion Yannick Noah won the annual Hamburg International tournament, beating defending champion José Higueras of Spain, 6-3, 7-5, 0-2, 8-0 in the final.

Italian Luka Skrbina won the individual title with 199 points and just one miss.

In the quarterfinals Noah put out up-and-coming Swede Mats

Wiliander, 6-4, 6-4, thus ending short the latter's 43-game winning streak.

Balazs Taroczy of Hungary produced quite a future, although not favourite Ivan Lendl, star of Czechoslovakia in the second round.

Brussels, The EEC countries and 63 African, Caribbean and Pacific developing countries — members of ACP — have ended their meeting here at the ministerial level. The meeting has served as a sort of prologue to the forthcoming negotiations on the renewal in 1985 of the present Second Lomé Convention defining the terms and forms of trade and economic links between the EEC and ACP.

The Common Market has categorically denied practically every demand from the developing countries which seek, among other things, credits to the tune of 450 million units under the Stabilization Fund of Export Credits. The Fund is set up under the Lomé Convention. In order to purchase food, and to sell foodstuffs on favourable terms. The ACP countries were indignant at the EEC's refusal to help them combat hunger. Say they that they are suffering from the continuing economic crisis. EEC members have left unopened requests from the developing countries that they be given greater access to EEC food markets.

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An India folk dance ensemble and a folk dance and song company, as well as a retrospective exhibition of the works of Jamini Roy, entitled "Sources and Traditions of Modern Indian Painting" will visit the USSR.

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THE WORLD

SCHMIDT: DETENTE— A BAD WORD IN AMERICAN CIRCLES

Washington. In an interview with "The Washington Post", the former West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt said he doubted the sincerity of the Reagan administration's moves during the Soviet-American talks on control over armaments in Geneva. We, Europeans, want to cooperate with the Soviet Union, especially in limiting armaments, he stressed. It seems, Schmidt noted, that diplomats in New York regarded as a bad word to American circles. No government in Europe will give up detente. We went to live in peace, he said.

Schmidt firmly condemned unilateral actions by the White House to curtail East-West relations, and denounced Washington

for ignoring the interest of its West European partners.

The Americans imposed their embargo on the construction of the Soviet pipeline without consulting us. We learned about this, he said, from the evening news broadcast.

The 1970 grain embargo and the attempt to boycott the 1980 Summer Olympics demonstrate the extent to which the Americans are prepared to override the interests of their allies.

I have never seen such disregard for the Europeans as has been shown by the Carter government and the present Reagan administration, Schmidt

noted.

UN condemns American Caribbean policies

New York. The UN Security Council has discussed the persistent tension in Central America and around Nicaragua, which has become the victim of armed aggression by Somozista gangsters encouraged by the CIA. In resolution adopted on the initiative of a group of non-aligned countries, the Council has expressed profound concern over the danger of a military clash between Honduras and Nicaragua as a result of the increasing incursions by counter-revolutionary gangs and the deliveries of American military

technology and equipment across the border from Honduran territory. The UN has condemned the right of Nicaragua and of all other countries in the region to live in peace without outside interference. The resolution preaches Mexico, Colombia, Venezuela and Panama for their efforts to resolve the conflict by negotiation and their observance of the principles of non-interference and of the inadmissibility of the use of the territory of any state for acts of aggression.



Surely it is obvious that we are making giant strides on our way out of Lebanon!

ACT IN BREACH OF PEACE

Booco. The NATO decision to deploy to West Germany new American nuclear medium-range missiles contradicts a whole range of the country's constitutional provisions and, therefore, the placement of such missiles in West Germany, it is illegal act, reads a report issued by the Association of West German Democratic Lawyers and published in the "Deutsch Volkszeitung".

The constitution requires the state authorities to observe the principles of the defense of peace and all actions conducive to the violation of peaceful coexistence and preparations for aggressive war are unconstitutional and punishable.

According to the "Peace News" magazine in London, 50 American soldiers and officers have already completed their course of training at the US Air Force base at Davis-Monthan (Arizona).

During fierce fighting ever sown in the department of Cabanas, the Salvadoran regime army has lost more than a hundred men killed and several dozen wounded. The Farabundo Martí National Liberation Front have taken twenty soldiers prisoner and captured large quantities of weapons and ammunition.

Brazilian police have seized a large batch of contraband, the biggest in Brazilian history, in the port of Santos and in the Viracopos Airport in the state of São Paulo. The seized goods include 23 tonnes of radio and electronic equipment worth 1,650 million reais.

The Congress of deputies of the Spanish parliament has approved a government bill to nationalize Rumasa, Spain's biggest financial and industrial concern. The aim of this measure is to prevent the imminent collapse of the concern, which would otherwise inflict considerable damage on the country's economy. The takeover will also help raise more than 68,000 jobs.

According to figures released by Mexico's central bank, the profits of foreign companies operating in the country far outweigh their capital investment. In 1981, they invested just over 1,998 million dollars, making a profit of 2,500 million dollars.

Under pressure from the Reagan administration, the US Senate Appropriations Committee set aside 625 million dollars for continued development of the new intercontinental ballistic MX missile, of which 160 million dollars will go into

agreement. The agreement, said A. H. Khaddam, cannot solve the Lebanese problem. Lebanon remains under the yoke of the Israeli invaders, while its population is subjected to terror and violence. Added to which, the Syrian Minister stressed, the agreement poses an immediate danger to the security of Syria and of other Arab states, since it perpetuates an uninvited Israeli presence in Lebanon.

The USSR, on the other hand, took not a single dollar out of the "third world" as profit on its capital investment there—it only because it has no such investment in these countries, while all its aid projects there are now property of the local governments.

Aid dynamics are also relevant in this respect. Over the past two decades the volume of Soviet aid to developing countries has increased by nearly 1.5-fold even though its annual interest rate which is normally rapid by standards of goods produced by the enterprises built with their credits.

Predominant in Western aid are loans and credits with nominal interest rates of between 7.6 and 13 per cent. Last year the developing countries had to pay \$4,000 million dollars to cover this interest, to say nothing of repayment on their debts. And what is more, these payments are asked in hard currency—whereas the USSR requires only a token quantity of their export goods as interest payment on its credits.

There is no sign of the United States increasing the absolute volume of its aid, though it is putting growing emphasis on the political aspects of aid and uses it to put pressure upon its partners. Way back in 1976 the US Department of State set up a special unit to make recommendations on aid to individual countries based on their voting record in the UN, i.e., the aid to depend on whether or not they supported America or the UN. As for the current American administration, it is outstandingly notorious for the way it mingles political strings to its aid.

Without reducing the arms race, without removal of the threat of thermonuclear disaster, it is impossible to guarantee a happy and peaceful life for children. It is said in the document: "UNICEF demands that all the imperialist states take all the possible measures to reduce expenditure on arms and to provide funds thus released to solve such problems: As poverty, hunger, and disease, in which first and foremost, namely, the children, are the most affected; and developing countries which suffer."

For the capitalist countries the nominal value of their capital investment in the developing countries' economies, this being another way of enrichment, is the largest. The latter's expenses, according to UNCTAD figures, profits

VIEWPOINT

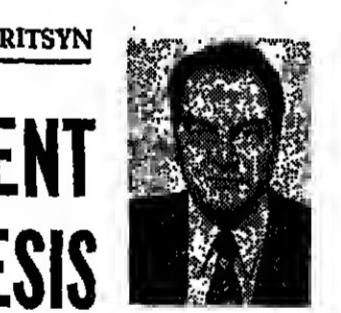
Yuri KURITSYN

AI TO DEVELOPMENT AND ITS ANTITHESIS

The non-alignment movement has proposed that high-level international contacts be established on economic matters, in order to facilitate a wide discussion of the current world economic crisis and to make sure that the essence of the proposals put forward at the 7th Conference of Non-Aligned Countries (Delhi, March 1983) which discussed ways of alleviating the difficulties of developing nations, is conveyed in one form or another to the leaders of industrialized nations, the socialist states included.

As a matter of fact, the USSR has made a thorough study of the conference's decisions and proposals, sympathizes with them and is already doing a lot towards their implementation; at the same time it fully rejects all attempts to hold the socialist nations responsible, on a par with imperialism, for the economic plight of the developing countries.

The total volume of Soviet economic aid to developing nations between 1976 and 1980 alone amounted to some 35,000 million rubles (42,000 million dollars), an average one per cent of the country's GNP.



on capital investment in the "third world" are two to two and a half times higher than in industrialized capitalist nations. The United States, for example, made 48,000 million dollars in the developing countries in 1979-80 though made there new investments of only 11,500 million in the same period.

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THE WORLD

FACTS and EVENTS

© In Orléans, the first group of American servicemen are to arrive at the Air Force base at Orléans. Command (Bashkire) early this June to make up the special command groups whose task is to launch the cruise missile. According to the "Peace News" magazine in London, 50 American soldiers and officers have already completed their course of training at the US Air Force base at Davis-Monthan (Arizona).

The constitution requires the state authorities to observe the principles of the defense of peace and all actions conducive to the violation of peaceful coexistence and preparations for aggressive war are unconstitutional and punishable. It is stressed. Taking into account the fact that the new generation of missiles are first-strike weapons, as well as the Reagan administration's aggressive nuclear strategy, the only correct conclusion is that the placement of missiles in West Germany would be an act in breach of peace, it is emphasized in the report.

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India: grain purchase

Delhi. Because of the drought which has hit some states in India, the government in Delhi has taken drastic measures to purchase winter harvest grain in the north-west area of the country. According to A. R. Shrivastava, Director of the Indian Food Corporation, this season it planned to purchase 83 million tonnes of wheat, mostly in Punjab and Haryana.

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Over the past few days, there has been a sharp increase in the price of grain onto the market. The latter is designed by scientists to facilitate the burden of domestic chores. In this photograph taken from the Colombian magazine "Cromos", robot Ero-1 is walking a dog. This small helper can make beds, call the police, lay the table, wash the walls, and maintain order in a library. Ero-1 performs all these duties with remarkable precision. It should, however, be noted that the present cost of the robot "housewife" puts it beyond the reach for most of us.

Arab plight in occupied territory

Geneva. The Arabs residing in the Israeli-occupied territory are the target of ruthless exploitation both by Israeli entrepreneurs and the occupation administration. Such is the conclusion of a special commission of the International Labour Organization, which toured the Israeli-occupied West Bank of Gaza Strip and the Golan Heights, belonging to Syria and illegally annexed by Israel in 1967.

A report they submitted to the organization notes that Tel Aviv is pressuring a mass exodus of Palestinians from their lands. The commission found that Israel has acquired 37 per cent of the occupied territory, and has already set up 182 militarized settlements there, 30 of them in the Golan Heights belonging to Syria and illegally annexed by Israel in 1967.

OF INTEREST

American buys Eiffel Tower restaurant

As is generally known quite a few ancient monuments have been moved from the Old World overseas. A certain American entrepreneur was eager to have the Eiffel Tower at his "home". If not all, then at least part of it. Recently he paid \$1 million for a hotel room in Paris, bought the Eiffel Tower restaurant. Seizing 100 customers, it had to be dismantled because its weight exceeded the capacity of the building it stands in. The price of the "Eiffel Tower" is \$1.5 million.

Secret American-Israeli agreement

New York. The New York Times reports that apart from the peace treaty, representatives of the United States and Israel have also signed an Aviv, the "right" to attack Syria. This pact is one of the results of the Middle East tour by American Secretary of State George Shultz. It was devised on the insistence of the Israelis

on the insistence of the Israeli

on the

HOME NEWS

Round the Soviet Union

AN EXPEDITION THAT HAS SET OFF TO TYNDY IN THE CENTRAL PART OF THE BAIKAL-AMUR RAILWAY AREA IN THE FAR EAST HAS THE TASK OF PROSPECTING FOR WATER FOR LOCAL TOWNS AND VILLAGES. Experts from Leningrad have already made a list of the reservoirs in the region, and have drawn up detailed descriptions of the larger and smaller rivers. They have now to assess reserves of known underground water deposits.

A CONTEST OF FOLK STORYTELLERS, THEY ARE KNOWN AS BAKHSHI, HAS TAKEN PLACE IN THE CENTRAL ASIAN UZBEK TOWN OF KARSHI. The participants performed the traditional dances — epic stories dating back in ancient times and now revived. Spectators were also given a chance to become acquainted with modern Uzbek folklore. Some of the winners of the contest were women, though it was a strictly male profession.

THE "AKADMIRIK ALEXANDER VINOGRADOV" RESEARCH VESSEL HAS MADE FOR THE ATLANTIC AND INDIAN OCEANS. It will carry out wide-ranging studies on environmental pollution and on matter migration in the ocean-atmosphere system.

FORMER SALINER LANDS IN THE EAST OF THE TRANS-CAUCASIAN REPUBLIC OF GEORGIA HAVE BEEN MADE FERTILE. A further 300 hectares of desalinized land irrigated by the Alazan River, has been made available to farmers. Pudding will be grown here. Since the beginning of this year 1,000 hectares of land have been reclaimed.

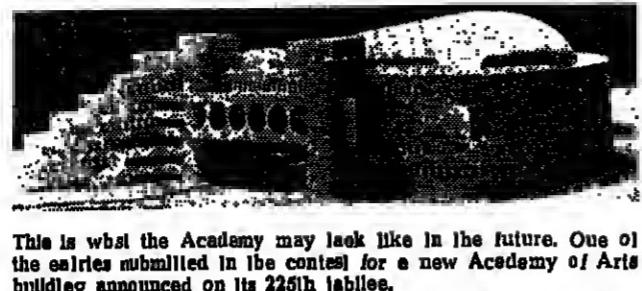
SAS AIRWAYS HAVE RESUMED REGULAR FLIGHTS FROM COPENHAGEN TO TOKYO VIA MOSCOW. The route, which crosses Siberia, cuts four hours off flight time as compared with that for the flight across the North Pole. SAS and Aeroflot planes will operate on the route once a week.

Academy of Arts: 225 years old

The Academy of Arts is celebrating its 225th anniversary. A huge exhibition of Russian and Soviet art spreading over the Central Exhibition Hall, the halls of the Academy itself, and the Troitsky Gallery in Moscow has been organized in honour of the event.

The following are among the famous artists whose works are to be seen at the show: Rokotov, Bryullov, Kramskoi, Surikov, Vasnetsov, Vrubel and Nesterov. Both the great Russian painters of the past and outstanding Soviet masters are linked with the Academy.

When it was founded (it started life at Moscow University), the Academy fulfilled the role of an educational establishment. Its pupils became teachers and in turn carried the methods of the academic school to different corners of the extensive Russian Empire. It was here well-known painters not only of Russia, but also from the Ukraine, Byelorussia, Ar-



This is what the Academy may look like in the future. One of the entries submitted in the contest for a new Academy of Arts building announced on its 225th jubilee.



By Karl Bryullov's "Moorwoman" (1832).

masov, Lavrov and Gogol received tuition.

The activities of the present-day Academy of Arts spread beyond the confines of the educational process. Today the Academy sits above all as a creative, methodological and organizational centre of the artistic life of the country. Coming under its umbrella, for example, is a Research Institute of the Theory and History of the Fine Arts, a publishing house, laboratories and workshops. The Academy organizes many exhibitions held in this country and abroad. It annually awards three gold and seven silver medals for outstanding works of art.

At different times the title of an academician of the Academy of Arts has been conferred on famous painters and sculptors. Among the academicians are the outstanding foreign masters — Renato Guttuso (Italy), Sviatoslav Roerich (India), Andrew Wyeth (USA) and others. Photos by Georgi Sircinikov

Hydrocomplex in the Carpathians

Rapid mountain floods will eventually be channelled into a hydrocomplex which is at present being built in the Carpathians (Western Ukraine). Builders have started digging an underground channel for the sky River.

Designers have suggested bridging the river canyon with a dam as high as a 16-storey building. The reservoir, formed as a result, will accommodate up to 173 million cubic metres of water, which will then flow through two 450-metre-long tunnels of a deep spillway cut in rock.

Once the complex goes into operation it will help solve important problems relating to the region's economy and ecology. Accumulated floodwater will provide a better water supply for Lvov, Drohobych, Stryi and Truskavets. The lowland meadows will act as an additional source of fodder, while the river's lower reaches will be securely protected against floods.

Large-scale anti-flood systems are also being built on the rivers Prut, Chernomor and Hyliss. Their construction is provided for under a unified programme for water regulation and land improvement in the foothill area of the Carpathians.

Photos by Andrey Knyozov

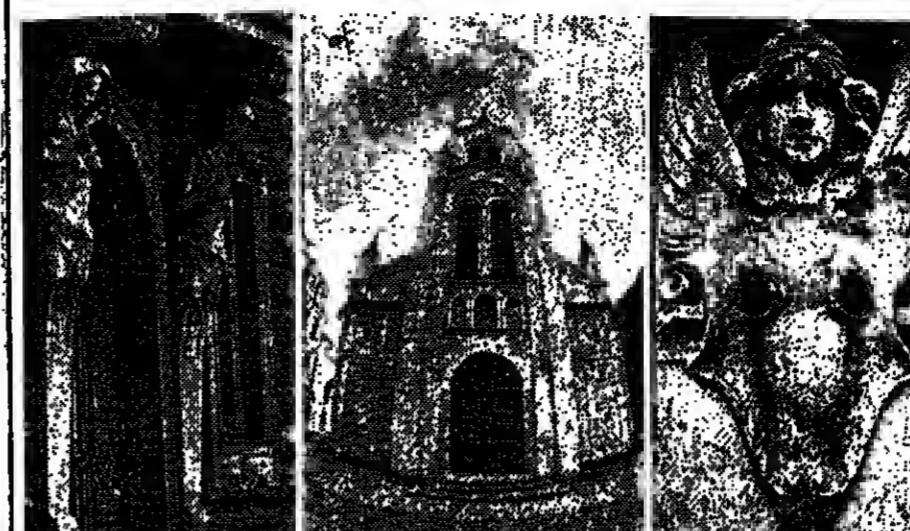
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HOME NEWS

Places to visit

RIGA: AN OPEN-AIR MUSEUM



As they were centuries ago, the spires of the famous Riga cathedrals are reflected in the waters of the Daugava River. The old streets and houses are full of charm. A wide range of different architectural styles, Gothic, classicism, baroque and others, are to be found in the city: the remnants of a 13th-century fortress wall rub shoulders with the 14th-15th-century barns and houses belonging to aristocratic families, fortified towers—with magnificent palaces ennobled by stone protection.

Riga, capital of Latvia (one of the Baltic republics), is sometimes called the "eastern Hamburg" because of its two lively parts—one for trade, the other for fishing. The Latvian capital is also sometimes known as "Little Paris", having in mind the architecture and monuments of the city's traditions. Many people know Riga as "open-air museum": numerous historical monuments are concentrated over a very small area in the Old City.

However its inhabitants maintain that Riga does not resemble any other town. Its originality is due in no small measure to its unusual landscape. It is not often that one finds 12 rivers as big as bays, parks and forests in one city.

Riga is a modern town and daringly architectural in style. From the observation platform on the tower of St Peter's Church one can see not only the old buildings, but also the impressive outlines of new Riga: the 26-story Hotel Latvija, the rags Hansa skyscraper.

In the photos: studies of the Old City.

Photos by Andrei Knyozov

DESERT RETREATS

The builders of the Zeld reservoir in the Central Asian Republic of Turkmenia continue their offensive against the desert. Two large hydraulic structures are being built simultaneously with the filling of a 28 m high dam. Large cotton, grape and other specialized farms will be set up here in the Zeld area. The Zeld reservoir is the fifth on the Karakum Canal. It

will accumulate as much water as all the 17 reservoirs now in operation in the republic. A water intake structure is now being built at a distance of 60 kilometres from the Amudarya River.

A lot is still to be done on

the Zeld project — to level out the sand dunes on the bottom of the would-be lake, to build a settlement for one thousand

people and to fill in the dams.

Over the three years of construction dozens of kilometres of canals have been dug out for which about one million cubic metres of soil have been removed, some of it — by pinpoint blasting. An air field and a heliport ground have been built. A field planted with green saplings can be seen several kilometres away from the construction site. This is the first ever gorge on the Zeld.

The contract is to act as a

back-up for the intensive development of agricultural agricultural production in that republic, where there are 35,000 hectares of land growing wheat,

sugar beet, cotton as well as another hundred crops.

Molecular biology is a new

science in Kazakhstan, and yet local scientists have already contributed to its progress. The list of their achievements includes the discovery and study of informosomes, a new class of intracellular particles essential for the transfer of genetic information.

This is the third such research centre in the country. Its staff are already cooperating with their colleagues in the GDR, Poland and Czechoslovakia. The institute will help organize the international symposium "Prospects for biorganic chemistry and molecular biology", to be held in Alma-Ata next spring.

Different opinions are expressed at meetings and in the press. Obviously not all the proposals put forward will be incorporated into the new Law.

Preference will naturally be given to those of them which answer to the spirit of the new draft Law — i.e., help perfect socialist democracy, make more efficient the rights of the labour collective (but not to the detriment of the rights of the individual), and raise the latter's role in the political system of this country.

Many Western authors draw attention to the fact that those taking part in the discussion of the draft Law often speak about the need for a tougher attitude towards the violation of labour discipline and they see in this "the tightening of the screws".

Workers stand quite differently however. Labour collectives, with their growing interest in the results of work performed, are often inclined to put up with losses because of idlers and slackers. Excessive leniency shown to the latter is in effect prejudicial to the interests of the majority and contradicts the principles of our society.

Conciliar democracy, as is stressed by the participants of the discussion, amounts to a sensible combination of rights and duties. One without the other is inconceivable and unrealistic.

EXPANDING A RESORT

A new building has been commissioned for the central facilities of the all-Union resort Druzhba (Lithuania). This is the medical resort Pulinus (the pine forest) built to treat veterans of the Great Patriotic War 1941-45. The high-rise building with two-bed rooms

will accommodate hundreds of people annually who need an active preventive treatment.

A special rehabilitation course has been devised to treat former combat casualties who were operated on their joints during the war against the German Nazis.

Other treatment facilities of this popular spa have been expanded too. Over ten thousand former defenders of our Motherland will be able to come to the resort for treatment and health rehabilitation before the end of 1983.

Photos by Andrey Knyozov

Many traditions.

Bone carving is a craft that is particularly widespread in the North European countries. Many of the bone carvings are now to be found in museums, like these exhibits from the Museum of History photographed by Kennedy Dubelskaya.

Whale tusks, whalebones and, most often, specially processed cattle bones, a fairly strong and

long-lasting material, are used.

The carvings are a mixture of relief combined with lacquer ornamentation. Wide scenes are to be found in lacquer boxes from the Museum of History photographed by Kennedy Dubelskaya.

Objects made by Kholmogory craftsmen have won prizes and

gold medals at many international exhibitions and fairs.

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